EWS.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, MARCH 15TH, 1880

NUMBER 8

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY AMERICAN LEGATION.--22, Rua do Marquez d'Aba HON, IIRNRY W. HILLIARD, Minister

BRITISH LECATION.— Hôtel des Etrangers. FRANCIS CLARK FORD, Ministe

AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL - Nº 30 Ru Visconile de Inhauma. THOMAS ADAMSON, BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL.— Nº 1 Rua Alfandega. GEORGE THORNE RICKETTS.

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M. Ferrez was photographer to the Geological Survey

Brazilian scenery a speciality 88 RUADES JOSÉ

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RIO DE JANEIRO

REVISTA DE ENGENHARIA

(PORTUGUESE.)

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No. 28 Rua de Gonçalves Rio de Janoeiro.

THE MINISTERIAL CHANGE

On Sunday morning March 8th the journals of the city announced the resignation of the ministry of Jan. 5th. Specula-tion is busy in many places, and various causes are assigned for what must, after all, be called a sudden event. The well-informed, however, know that it was due to the personal scruples of Councilor Sinimbú with reference to the question of a dissolution of the chambers which brought on the result. The prime minister, as is well known, has always maintained that electoral reform should only be effected by an amendment to the constitution, notwithstanding the opinion of many eminent men in the liberal party that it could be achieved by an ordinary law. There were members, also of the ministry, who maintained this view, and since they had not been compro-mised by public uttemnces, as the premier had been, might easily have undertaken the formation of a new ministry to secure the reform by an ordinary law. Still with praiseworthy loyalty to their chief, they preferred to accompany him in his retire-

ment from power.

Councilor Sinimbú came into Jan. 5th, 1878, at a critical period in the history of the empire. He found a depleted treasury, a declining income from all sources, and a famine devastating the northern provinces

He chose for his minister of finance a man of undoubted ability, excellent character, and radical liberal opinions; but of no previous financial experience. His first essays were productive of great harm to the country's interests at home and abroad, and his persistence in the advocacy of the most liberal opinions gave his colleagues a pretext to compel his retirement from the cabinet

In the appointment of his successor the ministry gained an active defender in the chambers—a position made necessary since the former finance minster had marshalled his forces in opposition-but in his administration of the treasury and his callow endeavors to increase the revenue by onerous and annoying taxes, he rendered himself less acceptable than his predecessor. Councilor Sinimbú, having determined

upon a system of relief to meet the suf-ferings of his countrymen in the northern provinces, and having projected three rail-ways, the building of which was an integral part of his plan, determined on taking the portfolio of agriculture and public works. At the head of this department it is conceded, even by the opposition, that he acquitted himself with credit and ability.

For the most part the remainder of the portfolios were given to men of average character and ability who honestly made every effort to reduce expenditures and administer their departments economically.

It was in the political phases of the ministry's career that it met with the fiercest opposition from a minority in the lower chamber, which, at the beginning, composed exclusively of its political friends. vative majority in the Senate compelled Councilor Sinimbú to modify his liberal measures to make them acceptable to this body, and thus he drew out the unsparing criticism of his radical friends in the lower

The prime minister retires with the per sonal respect of the best men of both parties. All concede that he has borne himself in the trying ordeal with great composure and dignity and that he will hand over the government to his successor with a con-

sciousness of duty well performed.

The Visconde de Abaeté, who, between the years 1835 and 1858, had, at different times, held nearly every portfolio in the cabinet, was first called by the Emperor to undertake the organization of the new min-istry. Some surprise was expressed at the selection, but when it was known that he had spoken in council in the most decided manner regarding the question which caused the resignation of Councilor Sinimbú, it appeared to be logical enough. The

venerable senator, however, declined the honor, and Councilor José Antonio Saraiva was then invited to form a ministry, and

Councilor Samiva has previously held the cabinet positions of minister of empire, marine, and war, and is a statesman of eminence and experience—the leader of the liberal party in Bahia, which province he represents in the Senate—and a man of unblemished character and reputation. It is presumed that Conselliciro Dantaswill be offered the portfolio of agriculture.

WELL-EARNED RECOGNITION

It is with the greatest pleasure we publish the following well deserved recognition on the part of the British and Foreign Antithe part of the British and Protein Auditions Slavey Society of the great service rendered to the country and to humanity by Deputy Joaquim Nabuco. Mr. Nabuco stands today, young ashe is, the representative of the soundest ideas, and the best sentiments, and is of the broadest minded and best educated of the rising statesmen of Bnizil. He has had the courage and manhood to be thor-oughly in:lependent and to follow the inspirations of his own nature and his own convictions, rather than identify himself with any party for mere political purposes. To such men Brazil owes more of her high standing abroad than to any calinet either liberal or conservative.

British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, Office 55 New Broad Street, R.C., London, January 8, 1880.

To Senhor Joaquim Nahuco

To Senkor Joaquim Nakueo,
Dear Sir.

I have much pleasure in handing you the following copy of a Minute passed by the Committee of the British and, Foreign Anti-Slavery Society desire to place upon record their sense of the great services rendered by Senhor Joaquim Nahoro to the cause of reedom, by the constant and untiring devotion with which he has laboured to procure the carrying out of justice towards the unfortunate Catta Branca blacks so long held in illegal slavery by the Sao Joad off El Rey Mining Co. The commettee have seen with pleasure the decree plassed by the Juiz de Direito of the Rio das Velhas district by which the Catta Branca blacks are now declared to be five—their freedom dating from 1860 and their wages to be allowed from that date. This decree the Committee trust to see carried out in its entirety without delay; but meanwhile they hasten to express to Senhor Nabuco the deep sense they entertain of the manner in which has contributed towards the end one attained; and on behalf of all the suffering slaves they offer him their sincere thanks.

They also, at the same time, wish to record their sense of the services he las rendered to the cause of humanity by his vigorous attack on the policy of the Buzillan government in their endeavour to introduce Chinese Coolie labor, under indenture, into Brazil. The Committee had the opinion that this is but another name for slavery and they trust that Senhor Nabuco will continue to oppose the introduction of so cofarious a measure; and that his efforts, in this respect also, will be crowned with soccess.

With the expression of my high regard,

With the expression of my high regard, I am, Dear Sir,

Yours very sincerely (Signed) CHARLES H. ALLEN

Secretary.

AN INTER-CONTINENTAL RAILWAY.

The following extracts from a letter addressed to some prominent business men of St. Louis, United States, by Hinton Rowan Helper, Esq., concerning the construction of an inter-continental railway, will be read with interest. Although the project may seem visionary and impracticable it should be remembered that there are many other great works now in existence which seemed equally impracticable at their conception. Even though the enterprise may be years ahead of its time, it is certainly worthy of a thoughtful and respectful consideration.

The occasion of my presuming to address to you this communication is what I have myself long regarded as a perfectly practicable enterprise, of unequaled magnitude and transcendent importance, to which

vigorous and effective advocacy of the undertaking.

It is hoped that such an intense carnest ness and enthusiasm may be awakened; throughout all the countries from Alaskat to Patagonia, inclusive, as will lead to the granting of all the requisite governmental quarantees and privileges and charters, by or before the 14th of October 1882, so that the vast enterprise may be actually began not later than that day; and that at least 50,000 strong armed and cheerful-hearted laborers may soon afterward be given work on the various sections of the line, and, by fair wages and just treatment, induced to continue their wealth-creating and civilizing exertions, without any musual interruption, until the whole undertaking, in its longest and broadest and best of all the grand and gread highways of the New World. The lapse of that period will lind us facing the 14th of October, 1889. Three years later will take us to the 400th anniversary—a vertiable index to one of the most conspicuous and momentous epochs in human affairs—let no welcome and signalize that superlative anniversary—a vertiable index to one of the most conspicuous and momentous epochs in human affairs—let no welcome and signalize that superlative anniversary—a vertiable index to one of the most conspicuous and momentous epochs in human affairs—let no welcome and signalize that superlative anniversary in St. Louis, by holding here at that tune, the largest and most splendid and imposing worlds fair that has ever been held on the earth; an exhibition at which shall be specially and fully represented the people, the product, the fauna, thellora, and the minerais, of every American nation between the Arteria and Antarctic seasand the Atlantic and Illegide oceans.

Weil constructed and wisely managed, and fully protected by national and inter-

Weil constructed and wisely managed, and fully protected by national and international compacts, from the dangers of ondee interference by revolutionary factions, this read of roads, this grat Northern and Southern lackbone, from which Eastern and Western ribs will eventually radiate by scores and by hundreds, conveying an exhiberance of new life and energy and hope and blessing to tens of millions of happy human beings, ought in time to be worth \$3,000,000,000 to North America, and \$1,500,000,000 more or less, to Mexico and Central America. Of these wast valuations and earnings, St. Louis and other portions of Missouri ought to be the recipients, from first to last, of \$100,000,000 mare; but these mere pecuniary estimates Weil constructed and wisely managed ients, from first to last, of \$100,000,000 or mure; but these mere pecuniary estimates are meditative of only a unaterial part of the advantages which may be lairly expected to flow from the colossal enterprise after it shall have been perfected. Every intellectual, moral, social, civil, political and industrial interest of mankind will be advanced; and, as an inevitable and delightful result of the architectual culture which will prevail, the most simple and unaffected amenities, elegancies, refinements and purities of life will everywhere increase and abound. abound.

IGNORANGE REGARDING MACHINERY.

The general ignorance regarding machin The general grounder regarding flatering is surprising when it is considered that machines, in some form or another, enter so flately into the economies of our daily life. The Boston fournat of Commerce thinks that newspaper men are especially open to

through your own able and homorable selves, as a committee of three ment, a many continuous of the multitudinous peoples of three Americas. The object that a sincel at is nothing less than the earliest possible construction of a longitudinal mildhand doable track steel railway, from a point high north in North America, running more or less southwardly through Mexico and Central America, to a point fries north, to a point fries and it is search as a superior of the think of the contract of the first and Cape Horn. and all the intermediate localities, in uninterrupted and continuous overland communication by steam and by telegraph.

My views on this subject will appear somewhat elaboracley in ar hook, not wholk devoted to this scheme, however, which intend to publish in the course of the next two or three months; and in order to prove conclusively my own earnestness and confidence in the matter. I herewith inclose a certificate of eighost for \$5,000 in the Bank of Commerce of \$1. Louis, parable to your joint order, or to the order of any two or you, or the first day of Descember of next you, or the first day of Descember of next you, or the first day of Descember of next year, 1880; the stall maney to be different and and the proposed of the throughout all the countries for Alaskaet throughout all the countries f

THE "CIRCASSIAN" CLAIM.

On January 19, a hill (S. 1,061) was pre-ented to the United States Senate and referred to the committee on foreign relations, asking that the President of the United States be requested to call upon the government of Brazil to make phyment of \$42,-000,00, with interest at 6 d/or from Decemher 18, 1867, damages sustained in con-sequence of the violation of a contract entered into by the government of Brazil with Mr. Ernest M. Fiedler, When Mr. Quintino Bocayuva was in the

United States as a Brazilian commissioner to promote emigration to Brazil, the steamer Circussian was chartered (Aug. 21, 1867), to go to New Orleans and there prepare to take on board and carry to Brazil a large number of emigrants. The owners sent the steamer to New Orleans, prepared her for the reception of the passengers at considerable expense and she remained at the dock the stipulated number of "lay days," when, no passengers presenting themselves, a claim was made for the usual forfeit. Up to this date the claim has not been recogto this date the Chair has not been decignized by the Brazilian government. Its salidity turns on the point whether Mr. Bocayura was the agent of the government of Brazil. A letter from the Brazilian legation at Washington assured the owners that any contract made with Mr. Bocayura would be valid as to the Brazilian. Bocayuva would be valid as to the Brazilian government.

THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED TRIMONTHLY he eve of departure of the American pack French packet of the 15th, and Koya Mail packet of the 24th, of the month,

Agents for the United States:

C. Mr CULLOCH BERCHER & Co.

41 Wall Sheet, New Yor

RIO DE JANEIRO, MARCH 15TH, 1880

AN ARTICLE in some of the daily papers stating that heavy shipments of coff being made on account of the Bank of Bro zil and hinting at financial difficulties of the national treasury has called out a reply from the Diario Official. It states that the treasury agency in London has at its disposition sufficient to meet without pressure all engagements in Europe; that the provin cial sub treasuries are abundantly supplied for all services incumbent on them; that the issue of treasury bills is reduced to less than 16,000 centes which is only about half of the amount that the treasury was authorized by the law of the hudget to issue in anticipation of the revenue, and finally that so far as can be calculated from existing thata the present financial year will liquidate favorably nr perhaps with a surplus. We are heartily glad to learn of such favorable prospects for the ensuing year and are not at all surprised that the official uniter should have felt such a glow of patrintic enthusiasm as to forget to mention the coffee-a bagatelle of some n8.000 bags.

THE EMPREZA Gabrielli seems to have excited a multitude of writers to accuse, excuse, claim and disclaim, land and defirme nearly everybody and everything connected with an related to this unfurtunate enterprise. The industry with which all who have had any part in the authorship of the contract are wriggling in disarowal would be amusing if the main object of the millions spent was not entirely forgotten in the war of words. 'The only refreshing exception to this tenor is Dr. Buarque Macedo's frank confession that he is responsible for every act in which he took part, and his assertion, that it was the could have been done at the time. There is more "grit" in this than we are accustomed to find in the purely personal columns of the Jornal under the head of publicações a pedido. While the work is thus partially paralyzed, the city is suffering for want of water and more than threatened with an enitlemic which scarcely attracts the attention of the health authorities, onless as are mentioned in our last, "a job" is scented in the pestilerous atmosphere

THE indelatigable efforts of the medical of Rio de Janeiro to discorer the direct causes of the yearly-or say constant occurrence of yellow fever in this city is to he commended. Its origin has been sought for in every fruit known to the tropies, at least in every specimen that could be comfortably carried into a laboratory and there pleasantly dissected and analyzed without adding the dainty fingers of the operator, disagreeably affecting his masals. this nay the maneo was condemned the innocent watermelon furbidden, the orange sent to Corentry, and nearly every other production of nature accused of containing the dreaded germs. All this is very hardable, but we have a suggestion to make. The unlearned have an impression that the finits of the earth are grown to be eaten, and nature is not so perferse as to make of each and everyone of them the receptacle of the germs of a subtle poison. It has therefore been suggested that these industrious disciples of Galen devote their labors to analyzing, with the greatest possible care, the hundreds of nuisances nearly equally distributed over the whole city, and of which the odmons pool at the foot of the Rua d'Alfandega is a disgusting example. This pool exists next door to the post-office, at the busy end of the Lombard street of Rio. where there is more nurrement than in any

list of sixty Africans, free men under the anti slave trade act of 1831, who were advertised for sale in Valença on the 19th of February, 1880 This sale was advertised in the prin cipal daily journal of this city, and the adver-tisement was continued long after attention was called to it in our columns and in those of the Gazeta de Noticias. Care was taken, not only by ourselves, but also by Deputy Joaquim Nabuco and the editors of the Gazela, to show the illegality of this sale under Brazilian law and international convention, and to urge upon the government the justice of granting freedom to these unjustly enslaved men. It needed no elaborate proofs to show this; the officially authenticated documents of the sale in which the ages and description of these negroes were given, showed that they had been imported since the passage of the act of 1831. That act declares them free, imposes fine and imprisonment on their importers, and declares that all persons knowingly purchasing them shall be subject to the expense of sending them back to their native land. Everything was done that could be done in the premise to give publicity to this injustice previous to the time fixed for the sale. We now wish to call attention to the circumstance that all these efforts, so far as we can learn, have been unavailing. In spite of the plain requirements of the law and of all treaties entered into on this question, the government has allowed this sale to go on. We can not learn that the minister of justice, a man who has enjoyed the reputation of being a repub lican, has even inquired into the matter. We do not know that the present ministry, which calls itself liberal and stands pledged to liheral reforms, has ever given one serious thought to the claims of these sixty illegally enslaved blacks. And yet the act of 1831 is still in force, and the statute books of the empire are filled with restrictions and regulations of the traffic in slaves. More than that, Brazil slands before the world 10-day in the character of a slave-emancipating nation from whom all just efforts are due to bring this gigantic evil to the speediest end possible. In view of this, what shall we think of this public sale of free negroes at Valença in spite of every protest and every sentimen of justice?

In our issue of December 24th we gave

PUBLIC WORKS

The following extracts from the Jornal do Commercio of the 13th instant gives a view of the manner in which public works are administered here which is worthy at thought ful consideration. It is directed against no particular ministry but against a system which has grown up with the country and is bringing upon it countless evils of the greatest magnitude.

greatest magnitude.

The report that the Empreza Gabrielli had been flued 2,000\$000 by the inspector of public works caused some surprise, it being supposed, emoneously as afterwards appeared, to be the third the the thirs fine imposed on the contractor since the commencement of the works. The real facts of the case are that fines have been furqueed three or four times, about temporar agn, but were never paid (into the teasmort) and such is the state of ignorance which rules in the department to which these fines should have been paid, that an official statement was published denying any knowledge of the most of the treatment of these fines (if they really have interior feet paid) is a serious matter and it would be well for the treasmy to take steps to see that the public pures these mit suffer. We may mention that the action of the treasmy is not always signalized by sa much consideration toward its debtors....

The contract is very clear in its promsions continues the formal, and the inspector should in the interests of public commercial morality insist upon their being followed to the letter. It linishes with the following which we translitte :

which we translate:

No matter whether it he a government or private purty, the faithful carrying out of stipulations, is essent al to the morality of public administration. The courtest, so often condenned, by which as a rule the fulfilment of certain clauses, is, as is well known, the origin of many latineatible abuses. If nee the facility with which such onerous conditions are accepted, with the hope that later on means will be found to modify them, fair competition being thus completely strangled. Of this the history of our city transroads offers a most edifying example.

refunding operations of the United State reasing thining 1879 comprised the withdrawal of 6 per cen), tunits to the amount of \$348,079,300, and where there is more murement than in any other part of the thirm. If the germs so much talked of are not found here, Escularius may hang his wand on a willow tree, PUBLIC HEALTH.

In the promotion of the public health, th earl sought to be attained is both the remoral of every condition, matter, or thing which tends to cause ill-health among the people, or in any way to abbreviate the natutil life of the individual in every rank and grade of society, and the creation of all those conditions which will secure the most perfect type of physical development and the langest and most active life of which each individual is capable, . These duties may be grouped as follows : 1. Drainage, -One the first external conditions of the health of a city is dryness and purity of soil. This can only be effected by deep drainage and the permanent opening of natural water courses. Such drainage can be satisfactorily directed only by the sanitary engineer. 2. Dwellings. -It would be vain to attempt to estimate the amount and kinds of ill-health which result from defective house construction in cities, The methods of excluding fresh air and generating and bushanding foul air are surprisingly great and ingenious. The proper construction of dwellings will never be secured in any city until the plans of every house are submitted to and approved by the sanitary architect of the board of health. And especially is this true of dwellings intended for the poorer classes. 3. Food supply.—In order to secure good and wholesome food, vigilant sanitary inspection is absolutely required in cities. sufficient merely to provide good food in the public markets; measures should be adopted in larges cities to secure its easy distribution among the poor. This class will not go long distances to market, but will have the stale articles which the bucksters hawk about the streets. The country producer with his fresh material should be brought in direct and personal contact with the poorer consumer. 4. Water supply.—Next to food, pure, undefiled water is of the greatest importance to the public health. closing of low-lying wells and springs and securing water from sources above contamination rests with boards of health, for no other branch of the municipal gove properly appreciates the necessity. - Nat. Bd. of Health Bulletin.

THE NEW SYSTEM OF SIGNALING AT SEA.

The following system of ocean and rive signaling has been agreed to by the grav-ernments of Great Britain, France, Germany, Russia, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Belgium, Denmark, Sweden, Netherlands, Austro-Hungary, Greece, Chili, and the United States of America. Besides the usual colored lights, a steamer discerning another steame or sailing vessel in sight has to sound with the steam whistle or fog horn a short blast, which will mean "I am ilirecting my course to starboard;" two short blasts will signify "I am directing my course to port;" and three shart blasts, "I I am going full speed astern." In fog, mist, or falling snow the signals are to be repeated every two min-ntes, a prolonged blast indicating that the vessel from which it proceeds is on the stu board tack; two blasts in succession, am on the port tack (11 and three blasts in succession, the wind abait the beam. A vessel in fog, and under way, has to ring the bell every two minutes. Concurrent with the linegoing are occur signals. The Thames Conservancy are issuing rules of road, which are to take effect on British and foreign ships entering the River Thames. steamers are proceeding one up and one down the river, involving a risk of collision, they are to pass port side to port side. there he no risk of collision they will both keen their course and mass either starboard side to starboard side or port side to port side. In roun ling a point, like that where the Princess Alice collision occurred, the steamer guing against the title is to wait under the point until the vessel going with the thie has passed clear. Where a steamer and a sailing vessel are proceeding in a direction likely to involve a collision, the steamer has to slacken speed to keep out of the way of the stiling vessel and let the latter pursue her course. If the sleamer cannot possibly or safely get out of the way she is to blow four blasts and slacken speed, and the sailing ressel is to keep out of the steamer's way. -Scientific American.

The Keystone Bridge Company of Pittsburg, Pa., has built an iron lighthouse for the Mexican government 146 feet high. It was erected in Pittsburg, then taken apart and shipped by rail to New York, and thence by sea to the mouth of the Tampico river where it is to be put up.

FAST RAILWAY SPEEDS.

FAST RAILWAY SPEEDS.

The speed of militad trains in France, Germany, and the United States is still heliow that of several lines in England. The "lightning train" in the Paris-Marseilles line makes the discurse of 539 miles between these two cities in 15 hours and 21 minutes, the average speed, including stopinges, being 35 miles an hour. The express train on the Lebrier Railway runs fram Bailin to Cukegue at the rate of 37 1/2 miles an hour, including stops, making the entire distance of 364 miles in 9 hours and 26 minutes. The Scottish mail leaves Euston Square at 8:50 in the evening and teaches Ediuburgh at 6:45 the next morning. The listance is, 401 miles, the time and 26 minutes. The decitions find teaches Editiburgh at 6:45 like next morning. The distance is, 401 miles, the time of hours and 55 minutes, the rate of speed, including slops, 411/44 miles an hour. The express from King's Cross runs to Balinburgh, a distance of 307 miles, in 91/2 hours, or at the rate of 42 miles an hour, including stops. The fast train from Padilington to Plymonth, and the frish mail from London to Holyhead, areange between 41 and 42 miles an hour, or about the same as the Scottish trains. The fastest short distance trains in Germany are that which mast from Spandau to Stendal, 57.1/2 miles, without stopping, in 1 hour and 1 minutes, or at the express, which makes the distance of 88.3/4 miles, between Berlin and Magniehms, in 2 hours and Magniehms, in 2 hours and Magniehms, in England a much higher rate at speed is attained on short distances. The Great Western trains run through from London to Swindon at the rate of 53 miles an hour, making the entire distance of 77.1/4 miles in 1 hour and 27 minutes, or miles in 1 hour and 25 minutes. This is doubtless a much higher rate of speed land the usual schedule time on roads in the United States. The Washington limited express, which truss fluor 1 made by the special express, which truss fluor London limited express learnes New Yurk and 10 v. m. and reaches Washington at 4 p. m. The distance, 230 miles, is made in 6 hours or at the rate of 38 x 1, 3 miles in 6 hours or at the rate of 38 x 2, 3 miles in 6 hours or at the rate of 38 x 2, 3 miles in 6 hours or at the rate of 38 x 2, 3 miles in 6 hours or at the rate of 38 x 2, 3 miles in 6 hours or at the rate of 38 x 2, 3 miles in 6 hours or at the rate of 38 x 2, 3 miles in 6 hours or at the rate of 38 x 2, 3 miles in 6 hours or at the rate of 38 x 2, 3 miles in 6 hours or at the rate of 38 x 2, 3 miles in 6 hours or at the rate of 38 x 2, 3 miles in 6 hours or at the rate of 38 x 2, 3 miles in 6 hours or at the rate of 38 x 2, 3 miles in 6 hours or at the rate of 38 x 2, 3 miles in 6 hours or at including stops. Between New York and Philadelphia but iwn stops are made, the rate of speed is 40 miles an hour. The Buston express, which leaves New York at 11 a.m., runs to Buston, 23 miles, in 7 hours and 11 minutes, which is about 32 miles an hour, including the six stays that are made. The special mail and express train on the New York Central and Hubson River roud makes the distance at might between New York and Albany, 143 miles, in 4 hours and 5 minutes, or nearly 36 miles an hour. Only one stop is mule. The Cincinnati express on the Pennsylvania Railroad leaves New York at 6 in the erening and reaches Pittsburg, a distance of 444 miles, at 8:30 on the Fullowing morning, and Cincinnati, 757 miles, at 8 i.m. of the same laby. The rate of speed, including stops, is about 30 miles an hour between New York and Pittsburg, and 39 miles an hour between New York and Pittsburg, and 30 miles an hour between New York and Pittsburg, and 31 miles an hour. The tast line to Chicago by way of the Pennsylvania Rand leaves New York at 9 a. m., and reaches Chicago at 7:20 on the following eventua. The distance is 912 miles, the time 34 hours and 25 minutes, with three stops, or about 33 miles an hour. The tast line to Chicago by way of the Pennsylvania Rand leaves New York at 9 a. m., and reaches Chicago at 7:20 on the following eventua. The distance is 912 miles, the time 34 hours and 25 minutes, the rate of speed less than 27 miles an hour.—Scientific American.

EUERV two bales (of 450 pounds) of cotton in the Etrax two loles (of 450 pounds) of cotton in the U.S. yield about a ton of seed which is sold for \$15. The seed is fast linted, then builted and then pres-sed. The lant is sold for making paper, the hulls for fuel or fertillizers, the kernel produces a very fine oil, and the tesidue is sold for stock foul to plan-ters or shipped to Europe.

THERE were 745 cases of yellow fever in the State of Lamisiana in 1879 of which 162 proved fatal.

fatal.

THE CRETENNIAL of the introduction of printing into Buenos Ayres will be celebrated on the 9th of July mext. The introduction of the art preservative into that city tooks place in 1750 under the rule of Viceroy Vertiz. Statues of Gutenberg and Vertiz rill be unveiled, and there will be an exposition of all the works printed in that republic.

His Excellency, the Vicomte ile Nogueira, the Portuguese amhassador, is actively at work on the report which he is preparing for his government upon the public schools in the United States. He regards them as the best in the world and will recommend the adoption of the system in Portugal seven other foreign ministers, in reports made by them upon the same question, have maile similar recommendations.— American Correspondence.

NEW YORK city drinks 95,000 gallons of milk day and about 1,500 gallons of condensed milk.

RAILROAD NOTES.

The locomotive has arrived at Canoa on the

Baturité road. The Ceará tramway was to have been opened

on the 14th inst.

--- The receipts of the Carangola road for Feb. last were 20,858\$450, an increase of 11,839\$010 over those of Feb. 1878.

-For the last trimestre of 1879 the receip's of the —For the last trunestre of 1879 the receipts of the Dom Pedro II R. R. were 3, 158,663\$pc3 and the expenditures were 1,161,596\$pc5, leaving a balance of 1,97,67\$866 in favor of the receipts. Of the expenditures 774,53\$\$751 was with the personne and 387,950\$279 with the material of the road.

According to the new time-table on the Dum. Pedro II road, the express train going west leaves the Rig station at 5 a. m. and arrives at Cachoeira at 12:12 p. m. On the central line trains will arrive at Bariacena at 4:26 p. m.; and on the Porto Novo branch at Porto Novo at 12:55 p. m.

Porto Novo branch at Porto Novo at 2253 b. iii.

—The receipts of the Macahé and Campos R. R. fur the month of February was 86, 156%00 against 72, 6495,650 for the corresponding month of last year. The number of passengers carried was 2, 181, of which 622 were rated as fractedays. The movement of freight was 1463, 440 ons of coffee, 396.5 tons of sugar, and 1,679.7 tons of general merchanter. ılise.

- The "appeal to the council of state" in se — The "appeal to the council of state" in the concession of Messrs. Bentley and Collins for a trilway around the hay of Rio to Petropolis, and thence to Agnas Claras, concession granted by the general government, and the railway from Maná to Petropolis, concession granted by the provincial government to Messrs. Calogeras and Berrini, is now hefore us. The concession to Messrs. Calogeros: and Berrini was granted by the government of the province many months before Messrs. Bentley and Collins applied for their concession to the general government. Both rouls are intended, mainly, to government. Both roals are intended, mainly, to corry feight and passengers to and from the same points, but by different routes, and pardy_ly a different system of reaction. The appeal is maile by Mesars. Callogerus and Berrini against the pretensions of Mesars. Bentley and Collins. This is not the first time that the provincial and general governments have granted conflicting concessions, and it is to be hoped livis appeal will lead to a tlecklow which will form a precedent in all similar conflicts of jurisdiction. It has been the policy, heretofore, to suggest a compromise of interest, but capitalists who venture their mongy have a right to know their legal status, and it is to have a right to know their legal status, and it is to the hest interests of the country to decide this vexed question at once

LOCAL NOTES

- The City of Para left New York Mar. 5.
-The Trent left Li-hon for Brazil Feb. 28.

- The Lagon de Freitas " do 'mell awful. "

- The corvet Bokhana returned to Rio Mar. 6th. -Two immigrants came to Rio by the Cordid. rd.

- These are happy days for the Regista Illusinulu.

- M. Lesseps left Panama for New York Feb mary 17.

- The Emiscror will come flown from Petropolis on the 21st.

—A new postal treaty is to be made between Brazil and Portugal.

— The government fined the Gabrielli water works 2000\$ in February.

- Dr. Francisco Mendes de Paiva has become chief cilitor of the Councie and

-During the month of Fehruary 3716 passengers arrived in this part and 2261 left it.

— The City Improvements Company was fined 1000\$ during the mondles of December and Jan-

wary.

— The government has appointed a fiscal eng-6000\$,

-- Visconde do Rio Branco and Barão Homem de Mello are recreating in the province of São Paulo.

-The well known Visconile de Maitosinhos has eccived the title of Coule from the king of Por-

—The surface itrainage company has been fined 1000\$ for neglecting to comply with part of its contract. - If Alberto de Carvalho will wear bangs

If Alberto de Carvano win ivea panga we promise to put his name on our ticket for president of the cabinet.

—It is ann muced that Councilor Saralva will sail for this port on the British packet which stops at Balia on the 27th. —A new paper called the Atlantico is being published in Lishon for circulation in Brazil and

—Air. Samuel Beavin has been granted a ten years privilege for an automatic heat regulator. Decree 7674 of Feb 28, 1880.

— The City Improvements Company, the Gabrielli water works and the surface drainage company are having a line time of it lately.

—Mr. Walter R. Cassels and family were pas-sengers on the Pacific Mail steamer Migellan, to the River Plate, on the 9th inst.

The time of the privilege granted for the manufacture of porcelain in this municipality has been extended to twenty years.

neen extended to twenty years.

—The trater main is completed from the Rio d'Ouro to the reservoir at Pedregulho and will be ready for turning on the water on Sunday.

—The nutsu' tax on the Batanical Garden R. R. amounting to 8,773\$coo for the month of February, was paid into the tensory on Tuesday.

—Chief. Quiting Balakhat, her attended.

Chief of Police Pindahyba has obtained leave of alsence on account of ill health. His place will be temporarily filled by Sr. Tho de Mattos.

— It was reported that the Emperor had given up his trip to Paraná, but it is now officially states that his visit to that province is only postpined.

The American packet City of Rio de Janeiro, which sailed for New York on the 6th indant, took out 43,447 hags of coffee of which 1,300 hags were for Pará.

—By a circular from the minister of finance, of Feb. 26, it is announced that revenue stamps of the values of 100 and 500 reis made in the Casa da Moeda are about to be issued.

—The receipts of the Rio custom house in February were 3,511,290\(^6\) as against 2,935,792\(^6\) for the corresponding month of 1879. The increase was largely due to increased exports.

THE RIO NEWS.

—A gamhling house in Nichteroy was broken up hy the police a few thays ago and livelve persons were captured of whom eight were sent to prison as persons having no visible means of suppor t.

A friend of ours who has been out of Rio several months and just returned, remarks that Rio is improving as far as bad smells are concerned. M! Well, if the smells have changed at all they must

nave improved.

— The Brazilian ironclad Grito Paris left here for the River Plate on the 6th. It is not to be wondered, at after the marrow escape it had from being ran down by the Saliniass. The only womber is that the vessels don't all leave.

—The British Minister, Francis Clare Fort, Esq., and family sailed for England on the Tagus on the 9th inst. The affirst of the Legalion will be in charge of the second secretary of legation, William Ethward Govelten, Esq., during his absence.

— It is going the rounds of the provincial papers that John C. Kip Hopper is actively all work in the States getting together material for a permanent exhibition in Rio. Oh! yes! John Skip Hopper is a gentleman of indus that is, we would an industrious man—works hard, lively, active, .. that is, we would say

an industrious man—works hard, invery, active,
—In commenting on the riots in this city in
January last, the Corresponderia says that it would
have been better that the troops should have shot
down ten thousand of the rioters than that the law
should have been trampfeld under foot. This reminds us of the "on to Richmonth" days. Any ope can be brave 6,000 miles from the conflict.

can be brave 6,000 miles from the conflict.

— Several cyclic who snore at everything Brazillan are quite sunsed at the impression but the Solinaire inclusive stell vaske on the River Plate people. But that is just where our cyclic friends are mixtaken. If a monitor under control is a diagrams enemy, what disany would a monitor incontrolled and uncontrollable earry into their mixtaken.

geroat enemy, with canny wount in their runkst — Many of the Indians who are stopping in this city have taken a fancy for Trijnen. They go up there for their health, of course; but the inhabit-ants and wistors at that charming reson are objecting to the darrapt unanner with which they are taking possession. It is even said that these unveloame health seekers are objecting to the common practice of earrying monor with which they are taking possession. It is even said that these unveloame health seekers are objecting to the common practice of earrying monor and that succeeded in restraining herself and left on a trial trip on the gill inst. She goes down the coast to Grand island is expected back on the 16th. The friends of her officers and crew are awaiting the latter event with great anxiety.

LAPER.—Wrows has just been received to the effect that the Schinder is in difficulty somewhere them the coast. The transport Muletra has gone to her assistance.

to her assistance.

-In view of the recent attempt to role a merchant

to her assistance.

—In view of the recent attempt to role a merchant vessel lying at anchor in this harhor, and of the practice of "shanghaing" sailors and cooks, would into the well to infuse a little new blood and a little more netivity into the water police. The existence of a gang of men in this sety who practice "shanghaing" even unter the official noses of pient who are sworn to prevent it, has become to torious and it is full time that some effort should be made in suppress it. The another disciplerance of men has become to for fequent by far.

— The New York Herstid has created another sensation by giving a fundred thousand iolidas to the sufferers in Ireland. Now we are not quite so rich or so famous as the Herstid, but we durily prose to be left eatilely in the lurrel in such matters. We therefore, of our own free will and accord, office for the same purpose the same of five thumsant reis. It will be uccessary however that the Herstid or he King of Ireland either cume or send for thumsant reis. It will be uccessary however that the Herstid or he King of Ireland either cume or send for itsninger, as the banks in this city are not able to give checks for such large amounts, owing market.

—Wemake the following excert from the culums of such as a such that the such an except from the culums of the terms of the such and the such

Australia de la companya del companya de la companya de la companya del companya de la companya

COMMERCIAL

| March 13fh, 1880.
| Par value of the Brazilian mil teis (1\$000), gold. 27 d' do do do do in U. S. coin al \$4 84 per £1 sig. 54 45 cents do of £t stg is Brazilian gold... 8 \$839

" 108726

Har. 4.—Rates remain firmly fixed at 23/6d. for banking paper on London, and 411 rt. sper frame on Paris. Sovereigns sold at 1 n8500 and sky per out. applies at 1005/8 mill 1035/8

Mars. E.—Rates unchanged. Sovereigns sold at 135 for the 14th.

th.

Mar. 6.—Rates same. Six per cent. spolices sold at 135 for the blar. 6.—Rates same. Six per cent. spolices sold at 135 for the blar. 6.—None of the bank drawing to-day except one which was reported to have sold at 2364. Hestiation to change of ministry. Small quantity on Paris for 409 rs per france, mercanile paper.

Mar. 5.—Yes for transactions in mercantile paper at 23 ½. Mart. 10.—No change from vesterflave.

and 3d.

Mer, 10 —No chrunge from yeslerday's report. Mercantile paper on Pan's 41 a rels per franc.

Mer. 11.—No quotations in bank paper. Light transactions in mercantile paper on London at 29% and 29%.

Mer. 12.—Light transactions. Market opened at 23% d for bank paper and 25% for mercantile paper, on London, and closed at 23% d for the first and 23% d for the last.

MOVEMENT OF THE STOCK MARKET FROM MARCH A TO MAR AS INCLUSIVE.

263\$000 78 210 23\$ 240 200 79 % 76 % 400\$000 Mercantil de Santos Leis Hypoth. Banco do Brazil (30). 200 Lefs Hypoth, Banco do Brai 25 Seguria Argos Filiminense, 25 Leopoldina RR. 20 Macahé e Campos R.R. 20 Macahé e Campos R.R. 4 Debents Leopoldina RR. 4 Chebents Leopoldina RR. 25 Carris Urbanos. 3 São Christovão Co. 400\$ 203 60 37 29 Apr. 30

pank STATEMENT

oportion of cash reserve to liabilities on deposits at call and short motice of the banks of Rio de Janeiro, taken from the official mouthly balances published Feb 28, 1880. Deposit Cash Propor

	BANKS	ing	reis	bala	HCMS	tion, per, cent.	*
Banco do	Brazil	25	6 tu	8	958	31 30	H
Banco Re	pral		864		028	9 46	п
llanco In			210		577		ш
	Commercio		952		1136		1 ?
Danco Co	mmercial		80 8		453	47 12	ш
Fuglish I	Bank		020		446	11 09	ı
New Lon	don & Brazilian Bank] !	622		844	52.03	П,
,	Total	5:	365	13	542	25 86	Ш

N. B.—Where a bank declares part of its each to be in the blance do Brazil such amount is deducted from the balance of the latter and included in that of the foracer.

BANK OF BRAZIL

BALANCE SHEET PERKUMENT 20;	1000,
ASSETS.	
Commercial Defar lment:	
Rill discounted:	
National Treasury Bills Bills with two resident endorsers ,, one resident endorser besides others	9,114,200\$000 14,109,035 439 3,665,207 834
Bills secured by collaterals:	
By commercial documents By Government Bonds and Shares. Securities in liquidation Studdies, Inlances of various accounts Lills Receivable.	108,500 000 381,951 000 2,266,476 119 1,517,710 431 573,058 654
Mortgage Department:	
Capital account. Supplemental Loan Accounts Current, guaranted:	25,607,123 925 2,300,059 369
Sundry leans Luans to Provincial Governments. Luans in liquidation. Real Estate	16,791,564 202 1,042,454 692 5,565,150 910 583,730 090
Government Bonds:	
General, 6 % interest, of nominal value	2,949,072 520

Hino, deposited as security, nominal value 12,25,000/500 Dilto, National loan of 1875, nominal value 25,25,000/500 Dilto, National loan of 1875, nominal value 25,25,000/500 Dilto, National loan of 1875, nominal value 25,400 Dilto Dilt 28,213,136 570 2,106,936 843 sima company

16 proferred shares of the Macahé & Campany
Cash. 6go,6o6 oo 8,882,127 664 São Paulo Branch:

1.17,750 oco 713,842 813 Account current.

Horfgages:

Rural, at long dates.

City, al long dates.

, short , tool affection of the Accounts in liquidation.

Cash account:
In cosh. 21,959,375 400 6,579,498 822 1,706,098 470 490,184 680 502,551 406 75,534 953 In cash..... Hypothecary Notes... 174,923,898 145

LIABILITIES. vial Department: 6c,000 shares & Rs 200\$000..... 3,275,262 280 5,165,665 584 BANK'S

Rance do Hrazil

Rund e Il poblecanio

Commercial do Kio de Jane
English dianted)
Industrial e Mercantil
Mercantil de Santos

New London and Brazilian
Ranco d'eccionical

RALEWAYS

Petropolis In notes of Head Bank.

In notes of Head Bank.

In notes of Head Bank.

A security of the second of 23,771,890 or 30,2.9 158 008 20,614,240 007 15,839,843 425 Unclaimed dividends... 25,607,183 925 2,300,050 369 3,794,860 000 60,159 837 Nietheroyense... Nietheroyense... Campos a 5 Schastiño. S Paulo e Rio de Jane União Valenciana... TRANWAYS

174,223,898 245 E. & O. E. Bank of Brazil, March 5, 1880. Visconde de Tecantins, President Mancel José Mudrira, Accountant.

MARKET REPORT
Ris de Jascins, Mar. 13th, 1880.
Cuffre.—The advices from consuming countries, instead of improving, have become still mote unfavenable and husiness here has, in consequence, been almost entirely stopped, the

importers.

We quote:

Richmond 22 200-23 200

Ballimore 27 202-23 200

Stock in first hands consists of about 2000 large.

Stock in first hands consists of about 2000 large.

First Pine—The 260,579 feet per H. C. Sidley from Penanolo, noticed in our list, were sold at 24000 per dozen.

Since then have arrived 294,318 feet per Edna M. Gregory from Pascagoula, which are not yet sold. The demand is improving and the market is firmer at 30\$000 to 31\$000 per

improving and the market is finner at 198500 to 348000 per docent.

With Plate.— The arrivals consist of 199,794 feet per Lambitain from New York which are not yet sold. The enrice is well supplied and we do not hink more than 100 reits per feet will be obtainable.

Krostne.—There have been no arrivals and there is a seck in first hand 85000 per case is taked by we do not think that fresh arrivals would feich above 1800 to 100 per 100

Affixion 100 4432 or og Fp. Honded:

Kutin.—Is unchanged at \$\$000—\$\$500 per laurel. Arrivals ne 250 barrels par Laundaths, not yet lauded.

Cotl.—The urrivals since the 1st lextant have been 5,452 tons from Lacrdiff 615 ... Sundershal 668 ... Swattees 35 ... Liverpool

101al 6,786 Icas.

We quote:

New Castle 19\$1000—20\$000 Cardiff 21\$000—18\$000 Sundrsoi 16\$000—18\$000

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

MARCH 4 SHILLES—Fr bk Lamoriciere, 429 tons; Delhomme, 64 ds; s to H. N. Dreyfus & Co. -Fr bg Locthin; 210 tons: Baptiste; 26 ds; alfafa to

order.

MARCH 5.

MARCH 5.

MARCH 5.

Reput in for regains, bound to Pernambreo.

MARCH, 8. RACAJU—Port lug Alves, 325 Ions; Conceição; 9 ds; su to C. Abranches & Co.

ADEL—Gr lug Solid; 192 tons; Breckwoldt; 15 ds; salt to M. Leone & Co. Gottinamura—Sw hgn Feshs; 212 tons; Hogherg, 79 ds; pine 10 Hamann & Co.

to riaman 8 Co.

Richards—Am bit American Librit; 310 ton; W bitmere; 60 ch flow to J. Source Co.

Lavarron—Nor bgm Stelle; 196 ton; Johanson sundries to J. 8. J. Peake.

J. 8. J. Peake.

J. American and J. J. Peake.

J. American and J. Source Co.

J. Source Co

MARCH, 9
Counter—Sow ship Proceedings; 1064 tous; Eddmann 69 de coul to D. Pedro II RR.

L'Autreron.—Deub pag. Proceedings; 146 tous; Standt, 56 de; sandrás; 6 J. D. Pedro Santon, 15 de; 15 d

Pedro II RR.

CARDH F.—Sw bk Grisselham; 373 tons; Fellenns; 58 ds; coal to Royal Mail Co. inndertand—Nor bk Absona; 384 tons; Heruldsen; 57 ds; cord to J. C. Pucheco. Passaconia—Beliga Edua M. Gregory; 386 tons; Smith; 76 dis pine to order MARCH vi.

Sun, convoc Co., Lamited.

Lassini, se—Sw Ing Stradan, 325 toni: Holia; 50 ds; sundries to L. Larrigue & Co.

Deserto—Port bk Sandada; 422 toni; Paulo, 42 d.; sundries to Jo. & Antonio Gonçales Santos.

на Текспиа—Port bgn *Terceirense;* 222 tons; Vidigal: 3e ds; 36 januigrants and ballast.

DOME.—Br bk Winifred; 392 Ions; Dullon; 40 ds; flour lard to Wright & Co. New York—Fr bk Lambirthi, 157 tons, Plessis, 50 ds sun-dints to Arthur Moss & Co. MARCH 12 Nontif—Hr bk Margaret; 965 tons; Yuill: 61 ds; coal to Royal Mid Lo.

royal Mid Lo.

—Belk Retetern Chief; 40x 100x; Young; 60 ds; coal to Royal Mail Co.
Procro—Prof bk Chelike; 3xx 100x; Pacheco, 53 ds, sundries to J. Miranda Leone.

Sorocabana Leopoldina Medicroven

entanbaco Luiz do Maranhão. Porto Alegre..... filla Izabel.....

União e Industria Magé e Sapucaia NAVE

Magé e Sapucaia

Navica Hon Cras

Brazileira de Navegaç

Espirito Santo e Cam

Umão Nictheroyense

Unian Nicus.
Ferry.
Paulista
Amazon Steam Navigat
Fluv. do Espirito Santo
INSURANCE

Pidelidade... Argos Flummense... Garantia... Nova Permanente... Nova Regeneração

Nova Rege...
Confiança...
Integridade...
Previdente...
Popular Fluminense...
MARKETS

Economia (Lyanderia Associação Commerci Tritão Fluminense... Minas de Caçapava... Architectonica....

BANKS AND PUBLIC COMPANIES

MONTEPIDEO—Braz bgn Sapha; 228 tons; Valentin; 14 ds; jerked beef to D. M. Grillo,

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

MARCH 4.

GROWN—II by Nimen Carlofs; 56; 1008: Marche ballso.

MARCH 5.

MARCH 5.

Naw Youne—See by R. Experiment; 58; 1008; Zaron; coffetion Name of the Carlofs of the

IGAZES—Vor y I Porto Alegre : 16 your, Motte sundries.

PARAMAGE PHE (For Pierre) e you rung Jean; Isalisa.

MARCH 7.

St. Thesta—See ble Litesthe; 203 tous; Fails; Isalisa.

Valentation—Sw ble Curint ; 42 years, Molley Isalisa.

MARCH 8.

St. Thesta—See ble Curint ; 42 years, Molley Isalisa.

MARCH 8.

St. Thesta—See ble Reathern Employ: 1751 tous Love but MARCH 10.

MAR

Statewares—We learn from the Intervillan paper, that a It bit shyptory, Cogn, Pillipe Davis, we but on the Roex Reefs, of Cape St. Roupe on the sath off. The crow escaped in one of the loars and headed at Natai in the province of Rio Grande do Norto. From the face that many of the vilius were mustly without offenhigh in wes informed that the necidean Inappend in the night. Site is wild to have been landed with termene. We can find no record of a 18 bit which anothly answers the description here given. The shipping Record gives a Hresholdenging in Liverpon, Vern Interview of the N. V. Maritime Register mustions as It his Dayletoy, ago tens, Capt Domis, State of the Cape of the Cape

Costa Rican bgn Katie, 207 tors, was sold at auction in the part of Rio Grande do Sul, on the acth of Filb. The price poid for her was 2,200\$ or about \$1,000.

—On the 26th ult, there were none vessels in the port of Richards do Sul waiting for deep water to be able to pass the bar

FREIGHTS &

Steamers

Sailing-Versels: Channel f. 0,... 37,6 at 40/ Lisbon I. 0... 40/ at 45/ Elibratian I. 0... 40/ a 44/6 North U. S. ... 17,6 at 22/6 South U. S. ... 25,6 at 30/

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN STRAMERS DATE NAME WHERE PROM CONSEGNAD FO Mar 6 Valparais. Gr. Hamburg' as plusisted. J. B. R. Patrick. J. R. R. Patr

DATE .	NAME	WHERE FO	C /HGO
or a r	ngus 11	r Sántos	Sun Iries.
4 (1	thers . B	r Santos	Ballast.
, 5 V	de Santos F	r Santos n New York "	Sandries.
, 811	erschel.,11	Liverpool*	Sundries.
a A	loggellan E	r Santos kr Riv. Plate	Sundaes
" 12 N	liger	r Riv Plate n New York	Sundries Coffee

* Calling at intermediate posts.

NOTICE TO SHIP-MASTERS Hydrographic Repartment, Rio de Januro, Feb. 20, 1830.

Notice is hereby given that si eee the oth of January last, a large unn boosy, pasted red and living the citationry alarm bell has been located out the point in on which the Brazilius science Gataria was sunk, at the but of the port of Belem in the province of Park.

BARTO DE TEITER', Director General

NOTICE TO SHIP MASTERS Hydrographic Department, Rio de Janciro, Feb. 20,

Notice is hereby given that or the 20th of Leverty Led an ion luoy was located over the sanken rock in the canal of the port of Antonina upon which the Portugue a bark. I prigor struck in December last

HARAO DE l'EFES'
Director Licheral

FOREIGN SAILING PESSELS IN THE PORT OF RIO DE TANKIRO, MAR 12, 1880

WHERF I ROM

COPPLIC COMPANIES

| Company | Co

Jan 1880 bk Sandride bgn Ferceire bk Clotilde

All 166% All 145% All 160% All 150% All 50% All 76% All 76% All 76% All All All All 160% All All 160% All 160%

7\$400 Jan 1880 6 000 Jan 1880 55 000 2 000

Jan 1830

Nom | 2 000 | Nom | 170 000 | 1 0 1880 | Nom | 6 000 | Int 1880 |

Nom Nom 80\$000 53 0 0 Nom

parents thuring the recent through. —Pernamhneo rapurted 84 slaves in Feli. 1879 and 157 in Fru. 1880.

-A telegraph line has liven extended to the town of Belmonte in Bahia.

Dr. Jaguaribe is about organizing a colony of orphans on his plantation at Riu Claro.

—On the 20th ult. 200,000\$ had been arbseribed for a central sugar factory at São Fulclis, province

-Meeting of armed landies has been prohibited in the Argentine republic. -Remington for arms are being used in Buenn

Ayres -Will the Guarta de Parto Alegre please torier the table of arrivals and negarities of vessels for that port shoing the year 1879? Both tables are headed entrodes. See No. 45.

- The Maraulian assembly was opened Feb. 3.

— The Permanchuc cassembly was opened on the isl-Subscriptums to the final for electing a mount ment to General Ozorio have reached the sum of 4.7914600 in Rio Grande do Sul.

4-possion in Rio Grande do Sul.

—A priject bask teen introdurral into the Amazonas assembly reneming and mudifying the consteam rangination helween Mandors and Liverpool.

Trips are in the male bismonthly, and the puris milliarce and Villa Bella lat Imperatriz are to be included, touching at Hawre borrever only on the matter bismonthly and the puris milliarce and Villa Bella lat Imperatriz are to be included, touching at Hawre borrever only on the matter browners, and not the extract trips who never ontward royage, and on the return trip whenever there is any enrgo. Freight rates are to be modifierl, and the contractors are to receive 16,000\$ more per annual than by former agreement.

—A soriety railed the Beneficente Artistira Nacional has been organized in the province of the Amazonas. It will hold an annual exposition of the natural and artificial productions of that profuce. The first one of these expositions will be held on the 5th of Srpt. ne it.

-The Amazonas custom house collected 51,292\$ooo in Jamaiy.

There were 344,018\$391 in the treasury of the Amazonas on Jun. 31 ult., and they are justing on

-- Pará has five telephone lines.

The chieful police of the province of São Parlo reports eleven cases of smeale, and nineteen case of the discontinuous and seems, and interpretation of the persons committing staicile, series mere shares. The means used were three by hanging, three by drawning, four by fire-arms, and one by pursoning.

They were only seven fires in the province of São Paulo during the year 1879. The damage done much probably be covered by twenty-five contos.

Sergipe promises a fine sigar crop this year.

-The custom house receipts of Bahia in February were 944,793\$.

-Three persons were drowned on the 27th nll at Tieté, S. Panlu, in trying to cross the river on a

—The president of the province of Rio has or-dered the collection of an impost of three per cent on sugar exported from Campos and S. Juão da Barra.

Antria.

—An anctioneer in Campos the other slay found when he came to seliver a lot of goods he had sold, that the batter was had with a table algor of batter on top; the coffee was mixed with corn; the off with water; and clustening, pepper and sagn with farithm.

—A dangerous prisoner escaped from the jud in ntagallo on the 22ml alt

—The Pernamhneana narigation company paid a dividend of three per cent. last month. The steam-ers of this company will not touch at any ports be-In een Pernambaco and Macció herealter

—The change of cabinet seems to give general satisfaction throughout the provinces.

salisfaction throughout the provinces.

—Late advices from Cearástate that since Fels, 16 rans bare faller at various points. Mr. Mursing, chief engineer of the Baurité ralironal, telegraphed that rour nas falling all doing the line; at Araenty heavy rains have also fallen. From Frarligha heavy rains are reported in all the section during the first week, in February. From Rio Gionnle di Norte (date not green) there are still camplaints of drouth. The people who have begin to despite of lursing a rainy season this year are now more hopeful and measures one feding taken to sent lack to thris hours the whomake areamutated in the capital of Cord.

- The Ams of Maranhan relates that on the occasinn of a fire on hoard a lighter loaded with cotton sum of a free on load at a gifter foatier with other in the part of the capital, the free department may represented by an antispated engine to rulesh ratter has brought in no full hutter can. Buckles, axes and other at fieles in wild on such occasions were tenaricable for their absence and the hoat and rargo was a total bass.

was a fold hose.

—The provincial debt of Park has been related, from 2,242,885\$161 to 1,985,005\$85, same the end of 1877. The evenue for the hist half of the fiscal year 1879-1880 runs 3,374,105\$62 which is nearly 200 contos greater than that of the entire fiscal year of 1878,185 and within 1,500 contos of that of hist year. The last five years here shown a stendy increase and it is very gratifying in see that at least one northern province is pro-pering.

-An evening school has been established in the Japaliylia colony for orphans, near Angra dos Beis,

—There was great rejairings in Rio Gramle do Sul over the change of udulstry. The selection of Councillar Samira is considered to forecast more liberal reforms than could be attained under the

---Commendador Luiz Ribeiro da Cunha has just presentet a league square of well-wooded land to the province of Ceara for the site of the projected orphia asylum. It is altuated near the end of the Baturife railway and the salioto of Ceanafastula will be nearly in the centre of lite tract. There is a never-hilling spring of water on it, a spring from which the laborers on the railway were supplied—carrying the water in some instances for leagues.

THE SAILORS' MISSION

THE SAILORS MISSION
The first six months of the Sailors' Mission at this port, under the supervision of Rev. Pracis Curran, closed with the month of Jannary. During that line over six hunthed westles were visited and a large quantity of Bibles, tracts and newspapers were distributed among the suitors. And besides all this Mr. Curran was a cunstant visitor at the hospitals rhere be goveal the aid in his power to the sirk, antial the boarding-houses where he spared no effort to improve the condition of Bragish-specking sailors. The good accomplished in this way is simply beyond all commutation. ail enapatation

all computation.

The receipts of the Musician thring the six morths were 1,000\$500, of which 805\$500 were rereived from voluntary contributions in this elly, 130\$500 from the American Biblic Sockly, and \$5000 from the Algorithm Biblic Sockly, and \$5000 from the large from the properties and the six of the state of the missionery, 225\$600 for rent of Belhed, 45\$600 for insechances expenses. There remained in the Mission treasury, therefore, a halone of 156\$000—a sum about sufficient for expenses affining the month of February. The Mission has also received intring its first helf year many domainton of books, sugargaines, nerepapers, a many ilonations of books, magazines, nerrspapers, a hoal from an American shipmaster, and many othe

During the present year it is hoped to place the Mission on a letter and more advantageous hasi-In addition to Mr. Curran, who has had an experi-ence of forly years in this kind of work, it is int-unied to employ another missionary so that the mis-son work may be extended and perfected. A hetter locality for the Bethel is also desired, so as to bring its religious services and its reading room into nearer contact with the sailors. To do this effectively it will be necessary to increase the family at the disposal of the mission.

slisposal of the subssion.

We do not feeld necessary to arge the claims of this enterprise, as its work comments itself to the millical a glance. A clearly which seeks unostentationally to heareft a class of men whose weaknesses and ignorance of the ways of the worth have made them proverhially helpless and prodigal, is a clearly which should never be compelled to a clearly which should never be compelled to fall others, its needs should be met promptly and likerally. We are requested to state that contributions will be received by Rev. J. J. Ransonn, Caixa 384; 19 Rev. Francis Curran, at the Beltpl, or at this office. Newspapers, magashus and hooks will be gladly received.

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